

Sub 123

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項目	単位	数値	単位	数値
1. 総人口	人	1,234,567	2. 男性人口	人
3. 女性人口	人	654,321	4. 人口密度	人/平方キロメートル
5. 出生率	‰	12.3	6. 死亡率	‰
7. 自然増減率	‰	1.5	8. 総世帯数	世帯
9. 平均年齢	歳	32.5	10. 識字率	%
11. 労働力人口	人	567,890	12. 失業率	%
13. 平均収入	円/年	1,234,567	14. 消費税率	%
15. 財政赤字	円	123,456,789	16. 国債発行額	円
17. 外債残高	円	987,654,321	18. 貿易収支	円
19. 対外依存度	%	15.2	20. 環境指数	点
21. 社会安定指数	点	85.6	22. 生活満足度	点
23. 健康寿命	歳	74.3	24. 貧困率	%
25. 教育格差	点	12.8	26. 犯罪率	‰
27. 交通事故発生数	件	5,678	28. 自殺率	‰
29. 精神疾患患者数	人	123,456	30. 認知症患者数	人
31. 高齢者人口	人	345,678	32. 若年人口	人
33. 労働参加率	%	68.9	34. 賃金上昇率	%
35. 物価上昇率	%	2.1	36. 金利上昇率	%
37. 株価指数	円	15,678.90	38. 円相場	円/ドル
39. 原油価格	円/バレル	78.90	40. 金価格	円/オンス
41. 米価格	円/トン	12,345.67	42. 大豆価格	円/トン
43. 小麦価格	円/トン	9,876.54	44. 牛肉価格	円/キロ
45. 豚肉価格	円/キロ	8,765.43	46. 鶏肉価格	円/キロ
47. 魚介類価格	円/キロ	7,654.32	48. 野菜価格	円/キロ
49. 果物価格	円/キロ	6,543.21	50. 穀類価格	円/キロ
51. 畜産物価格	円/キロ	5,432.10	52. 加工食品価格	円/キロ
53. 飲料価格	円/リットル	4,321.09	54. 日用品価格	円/単位
55. 医薬品価格	円/単位	3,210.98	56. 化粧品価格	円/単位
57. 服飾品価格	円/単位	2,109.87	58. 家電品価格	円/単位
59. 自動車価格	円/台	1,098,765	60. 不動産価格	円/平方メートル
61. 株式市場総額	円	123,456,789,012	62. 債券市場総額	円
63. 金融機関総資産	円	987,654,321,098	64. 金融機関総負債	円
65. 金融機関純資産	円	765,432,109,876	66. 金融機関純負債	円
67. 金融機関純利益	円	543,210,987,654	68. 金融機関純損失	円
69. 金融機関純資産比率	%	15.2	70. 金融機関純負債比率	%
71. 金融機関純利益比率	%	1.5	72. 金融機関純損失比率	%
73. 金融機関純資産成長率	%	2.1	74. 金融機関純負債成長率	%
75. 金融機関純利益成長率	%	3.2	76. 金融機関純損失成長率	%
77. 金融機関純資産利用率	%	1.2	78. 金融機関純負債利用率	%
79. 金融機関純利益利用率	%	0.8	80. 金融機関純損失利用率	%
81. 金融機関純資産効率	%	1.1	82. 金融機関純負債効率	%
83. 金融機関純利益効率	%	0.9	84. 金融機関純損失効率	%
85. 金融機関純資産収益率	%	1.0	86. 金融機関純負債収益率	%
87. 金融機関純利益収益率	%	0.7	88. 金融機関純損失収益率	%
89. 金融機関純資産リスク	%	1.3	90. 金融機関純負債リスク	%
91. 金融機関純利益リスク	%	0.6	92. 金融機関純損失リスク	%
93. 金融機関純資産安定性	%	1.4	94. 金融機関純負債安定性	%
95. 金融機関純利益安定性	%	0.5	96. 金融機関純損失安定性	%
97. 金融機関純資産流動性	%	1.5	98. 金融機関純負債流動性	%
99. 金融機関純利益流動性	%	0.4	100. 金融機関純損失流動性	%

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bringing the platen into contact with a reservoir of liquid and impelling the platen in a direction substantially perpendicular to the planar surfaces of the platen.

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11. A method according to claim 1, further including maintaining a humid atmosphere for preventing evaporation of the first sample.

12. A method according to claim 1, further including coating the liquid sample with a monolayer for preventing evaporation of the first sample.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of characterizing the reaction in the through-hole in terms of the specified properties includes optically analyzing the sample.

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14. A method for characterizing a plurality of liquid samples, the method comprising:

- a. providing a platen having a set of through-holes;
- b. loading a specified liquid sample into each of a subset of the set of through-holes; and
- c. characterizing a property of the specified liquid sample.

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15. A method according to claim 14, the step of characterizing a property of the specified liquid sample comprising:

- a. illuminating at least one through-hole of the subset of the set of through-holes with optical radiation; and
- b. analyzing the optical radiation emanating from the at least one through-hole.

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16. A method for analyzing a plurality of liquid samples, the system comprising:

- a. loading the liquid samples into a plurality of through-holes disposed in a platen;
- b. illuminating at least one through-hole with optical radiation; and
- c. analyzing the optical radiation emanating from the at least one through-hole.

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17. A method in accordance with claim 16, wherein the step of analyzing includes spectrally characterizing the optical radiation emanating from the at least one through-hole.


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18. A method for preparing a plurality of combinations of members of a first set of samples in liquid form with members of a second set of samples in liquid form, the method comprising:

- a. providing a first perforated platen having through-holes and a second

- perforated platen having through-holes;
- b. loading a first set of samples in liquid form into the through-holes of the first perforated platen;
 - c. loading a second set of samples in liquid form into the through-holes of the second perforated platen;
 - d. registering the through-holes of the first perforated platen with the through-holes of the second perforated platen; and
 - e. combining the first set of samples with the second set of samples.
19. A method according to claim 18, wherein the step of combining includes inertially injecting the first set of samples into the through-holes of the second perforated platen.
20. A method for mixing a plurality of liquid samples, the method comprising:
- a. loading a first set of liquid samples into a plurality of through-holes disposed in a first platen, the platen having a first substantially planar surface and a second substantially planar surface, the surfaces being substantially parallel to each other;
 - b. loading a second set of liquid samples into a plurality of through-holes disposed in a second platen, the platen having a first substantially planar surface and a second substantially planar surface, the surfaces being substantially parallel to each other;
 - c. disposing the first planar surface of the first platen in contact with the first planar surface of the second planar surface in such a manner that at least one through-hole of the first set is in registration with at least one through-hole of the second first set.
21. A method according to claim 20, wherein the first set of liquid samples includes a solute dissolved in a solvent and the second set of liquid samples includes a solvent, such that the concentration of solute in the first set of liquid samples is diluted upon performance of the step of disposing.
22. A method according to claim 20, further comprising:
- d. mixing a liquid of the first set of liquid samples with a liquid of the second set of liquid samples.

23. A method according to claim 22, wherein the step of mixing includes inducing turbulence within the liquid by optical means.
24. A method according to claim 22, wherein the step of mixing includes inducing turbulence within the liquid by acoustic means.
- 5 25. A method according to claim 22, wherein the step of mixing includes inducing turbulence within the liquid by mechanical means.
26. A method for transporting biological samples, the method comprising:
- a. providing a platen having a set of substantially cylindrical through-holes having walls;
 - 10 b. loading the biological samples suspended in a liquid carrier into the through-holes; and
 - c. evaporating the liquid carrier for causing the biological samples to deposit on the walls of the through-holes.
27. A perforated platen having substantially parallel planar surfaces for manipulating liquid samples, the platen comprising:
- 15 a. an inner layer of hydrophilic material;
 - b. two outer layers of hydrophobic material coupled to opposite sides of the inner layer; and
 - c. through-holes for retaining the liquid samples, the through-holes traversing the inner layer and the two outer layers in a direction substantially perpendicular
 - 20 to the planar surfaces of the platen.
28. A system for analyzing a plurality of liquid samples, the system comprising:
- a. a platen having two substantially parallel planar surfaces and a plurality of through-holes having apertures and walls;
 - 25 b. a source of optical radiation for illuminating at least one through-hole along an optical axis; and
 - c. an optical arrangement for analyzing light emanating from the at least one through-hole.
29. A system according to claim 28, wherein the apertures of the plurality of through-holes are disposed on centers of a hexagonally close-packed lattice on the surface of the platen.
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30. A system according to claim 28, wherein the apertures of the plurality of through-holes are disposed on centers of a rectangular lattice on the surface of the platen.
31. A system according to claim 28, wherein the through-holes have an aspect ratio of axial to transverse dimension of greater than 1.5.
- 5 32. A system according to claim 28, wherein the volume enclosed by the wall of each through-hole and the planes of the planar surfaces of the platen is less than 100 nanoliters.
33. A system according to claim 28, wherein the wall of each through-hole is in part hydrophilic and in part hydrophobic.
- 10 34. A system according to claim 28, wherein the wall of each through-hole comprises:
- a. a central hydrophilic segment; and
 - b. two hydrophobic segments such that one hydrophobic segment extends from the central hydrophilic segment to each planar surface of the platen.
- 15 35. A system according to claim 28, wherein the platen is a laminate having a central hydrophilic layer and two outer hydrophobic layers disposed on opposite sides of the central hydrophilic layer.
36. A system according to claim 28, wherein the platen is a metal.
37. A system according to claim 28, wherein the platen is a material selected from the group consisting of amorphous materials, ceramic, glass, quartz, and glassy carbon.
- 20 38. A system according to claim 28, wherein the platen is a polymeric material.
39. A system according to claim 28, wherein the walls of the plurality of through-holes are coated for allowing emission of light from the through-holes only at the planar surfaces of the platen.
- 25 40. A system according to claim 28, further including an advancement mechanism for translating the platen in a direction perpendicular to the optical axis.

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